NEWS AND NOTES

A Summary of Important Events.

WILLIAM HALLER, a prominent Socialist, died at Cincinnati on the 1st.

THE Ohio General Assembly voted to take part as a body in the inauguration of President-elect Garfield.

General Manager of the St. Louis, Southern & Iron Mountain Railway.

THE President, on the 1st, issued a proclamation convening the Senate in special session at noon on March 4.

THE Jury in the case of Col. Cash, indicted for killing Col. Shannon in a duel in South Carolina, failed to agree.

FERNANDO WOOD was a member-elect of the Forty-seventh House, and a special election will be held in his district to choose a successor.

THE International Cotton Exposition of Atlanta organized with H. T. Kimball as President and Senator Brown Chairman of Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GARFIELD and family arrived at Washington on the morning of the 1st, having left Mentor by special train at noon on the previous day.

JAY GOULD and party left St. Louis on the 1st by special train for a tour of inspection over the railway lines controlled by him in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkan-

A DUBLIN telegram of the 28th says

Mr. Hearne, land agent to the mother of

the late Lord Mountmorris, was fired at by two men, near his residence at Ballinrobe, and mortally wounded. He received six SIR EVELYN WOOD succeeds Gen. Colley, killed in the recent engagement with

the Boers. The latter's defeat it is said does not seriously affect the military situation, as the British main body was not involved in the fight.

A TERRIBLE gale prevailed off the coast of Newfoundland on the 1st. A number of vessels were lost with all on board. Every boat in St. Johns Harbor was destroyed. The storm is said to have been the worst known in sixty years.

MR. E. SMITH, a member of the Chicago Beard of Trade, was robbed the other night of \$2,500 in bills and a \$450 diamond pin which he had placed under his pillow before retiring. He was discovered in an insensible condition in the morning, having evidently been stupefied with chloroform. No clew to the robbers

THE public debt statement issued March 1 shows a decrease in the debt for the month of February of \$11,843,155. Cash in the Treasury, \$233,208,176; gold and silver certificates, \$54,425,740; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$7,965,000; refunding certificates, \$782,750; legal-tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,520,347, less amount estimated as

lost or destroyed (\$8,375,934), \$7,144,413. GEN. COLLEY, with six companies of British soldiers, suffered a most disastrous defeat at the hands of the Boers at Spitzkop, on the 27th ult., Gen. Colley himself being killed, together with the greater portion of his command, which consisted of twentytwo officers and 627 men. The British occupied the summit of a hill, up which the Boers charged four times, the last attempt to capture it being successful, as is alleged, solely on account of the British running out

of ammunition. PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA, the bride-elect of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived at Berlin on the 26th, and was publicly received by the Emperor and royal family. The occasion was made a grand fete day, business throughout the city being suspended and the streets and buildings decorated in holiday attire. The religious ceremony of the marriage was performed on the evening of the 27th, a grand court reception being afterward held, followed by a State banquet.

A WRECKING train on the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad was dispatched from Brookfield, Mo., on the morning of the 1st to the assistance of a regular passenger train, previously ditched, near Bevier. The relief train encountered a broken rail while going over a bridge near New Cambria, and several cars were precipitated into the stream, causing the deaths of five persons and the injury of twenty others. Those killed were Dr. O. H. Wood, W. S. Hallett, John Conners, George Swick, A. Jury and E. F. Lock.

THE Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul burned on the night of the 1st. The fire broke out while both Houses of the Legislature were in session, and the flames spread so rapidly that some of the lawmakers had to escape by means of ladders. The building was burned to the ground, entailing a loss to the State of about \$100,000, besides the destruction of the Historical and Supreme Court Library, which can not be altogether replaced. The State records and trust bonds were stored in fire-proof vaults and thereby saved.

THE Irish landlords, in consequence of the passage of the Coercion bill, are taking united action for evicting defaulting tenants, and will endeavor to supply their places with Protestant tenants from Ulster and elsewhere. The eviction of Rev. Patrick Hurley, the parish priest of Kilkoman, Kings County, has created no little consternation. Other evictions are now of daily occurrence. The League has issued a circular to the Secretaries of branch Leagues throughout Ireland, asking the details of all

evictions since January 1. A LATE Dublin dispatch says: The police are very active making arrangements for arrests, and lists of persons have been prepared for immediate presentation to the Viceroy. The Land League will not be interfered with so long as it keeps within reasonable bounds. Owing to the near approach of enforcement of the Coercion oill, several persons from the other side of the Atlantic disappeared from Dublin. The Fenian element there is considered contemptible, and the authorities know everything connected with it.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

BERNARD HOOVER, a son of the late Col. Wesley Hoover, of Murfreesboro, Pike County, Ark., died from hydrophobia caused by the bite of a rabid dog received in November last.

J. C. KINZER, engineer in Woolworth's ex-handle factory, twelve miles from Bowling Green, Ky., was instantly killed by a boiler explosion. Several others were in-

FRITZ W. HAAS and Catherine Hoffart, his alleged paramour, confined in the Franklin County Jail at Union, Mo., under ndictment for the murder of Mrs. Haas, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated crowd. Under cover of darkness the officers finally succeeded in getting the prisoners out of the town and conveying MR. A. W. SOPER has been appointed them to St. Louis, where they are now safe at least from mob violence.

A MEXICAN named Mario, another of the alleged murderers of Col. Potter, was forcibly taken from the Jail at Albuquerque, N. Mexico, and hanged by the vigilantes.

THE Court-house, at Greenwood, Sebastian County, Ark., and all its contents were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE Catholic Orphan Asylum at cranton, Pa., partially burned on the night of the 27th, causing the death of seventeen of the inmates, all children. The victims were locked in their rooms on the third floor, and the dense smoke and flames rendered it impossible for the sisters to effect their release. Only two were touched by the flames, the others being suffocated.

THE Nebraska Legislature adjourned sine die on the 26th, after passing the High-License, Capitol Appropriation and Woman's Suffrage bills.

A CALL has been issued for a meeting at Des Moines, on the 17th of March, to perfect the organization of the Land League in

MRS. DEBORAH MERRILL, aged 54, living with her son Charles, aged 23, at Week's Mills, in Kennebec County, Me., was recently murdered by the latter and her body chopped in pieces, partially burned, and then buried in a manure heap, where it was found some days later. The inhuman son has been arrested, and is now confined in Augusta Jail, where he was taken to avoid lynching. He confesses having killed his mother by striking her on the head with a hammer and then disposing of her body in the manner stated. The murderer has long borne an unenviable reputation mong his neighbors, and had frequently quarreled with his mother, who was herself something of a virago. There is an elder Merrill, who was absent from home, engaged in cutting wood at Moosehead Lake.

THE usual Mardi Gras celebrations took place in New Orleans, Memphis and Shreveport. The weather was fine and the attendance unusually large, especially of

Northern visitors at New Orleans. It is reported that the Crow Indians have declared a war of extermination against the Flatheads and all tribes north of the Mussellshell, owing to raids on their territory by predatory bands from these tribes. They have appealed to the Government for his

A NUMBER of prominent Chicago physicians, interviewed for the Tribune, gave it as their opinion that the disease known as winter cholera, which has been prevailing to an alarming extent in that city during the winter, is traceable to the extensive use of butterine. Dealers in the unsavory article are being prosecuted for selling it without being properly labeled. It is said the cheap restaurants and boarding-houses are the principal consumers of butterine.

WILL LOWREY, a young man, son of wealthy widow residing near Bloomington, Ill., was engaged in cleaning his revolver the other day, when his sister, a beautiful young lady of 20, passing near him, he playfully pointed at her the supposed unloaded pistol and pulled the trigger. To his unspeakable horror the pistol was discharged, and his sister fell to the floor. Examination showed that the bullet had entered beside the spinal column about eight inches below the shoulder, ranging upward. Surgeons were at once sent for and they pronounced the wound fatal. The young man, on learning the terrible result of his foolishness, declared he would kill himself, and was only prevented from doing so by the interference of those near him.

THE trial of the Sprague divorce suit has begun at Providence, R. I.

GOVERNOR FOSTER commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of John Welsh, who was to have been hanged at Fremont, O., on the 4th.

A COLORED woman living near Todd's Point, Shelby County, Ky., locked her three children in the cabin and went away. During her absence the cabin burned with its imprisoned inmates.

A Swiss colony has purchased 10,000 acres of land near London, Laurel County, Ky. Forty families are expected immediately and they will be followed by more when suitable locations are procured.

THE Chicago boiler-makers, shipcarpenters and caulkers are still holding out for advanced wages. ANOTHER terrible snowstorm pre-

vailed throughout the Northwest on the night of the 2d, completely blocking railway traffie. MRS. ELIZABETH PERCEVIEL, pro-

prietress of the English Kitchen restaurant. New Orleans, was shot and mortally wounded by her divorced husband, Richard Steing her place of business.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEB. 25 .- The Senate Commerce Committee reported back the River and Harbor bill with amendments increasing the aggregate appropriations by over \$1,000,000. The Agricultural Appropriation bill passed... The allnight session of the House terminated at 6:50 a.m., an agreement having been entered into at that time for the appointment of five members on each side of the House to confer and determine upon some plan of settlement regarding the Apportionment bill. After recess announcement was made of the death of Senator Carpenter and the usual resolutions passed. tor Carpenter and the usual resolutions passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill. The amendment appropriating \$200,000 for naval stations and coaling depots on the I-thmus of Panama being under discussion, Mr. McMaion (D., O., created quite a sensation by charging that behind this proposition was a scheme for the

Representatives, while the Democrata were willing to concede \$15. The number proposed by the bill is 307.

FEB. 26.-The Senate, after a protracte res. 26.—The Senate, aner a protracted session, passed the River and Harbor bill, the vote being 32 yeas to 12 nays. Those votin nay were Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Blair Dawes, Eaton, Harris, Jones (Nev.), Kernan Logan, Pendleton, Saulsbury and Wallace... The House completed the annary Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whele and then took a recess till Monday without taking a vote....The bill for the relief of settlers upon absentee Shawnee lands in Kansar passed both Houses. The conference compassed both Houses. The conference committee on the Apportionment bill did not come to an agreement.

FEB. 28.—The Senate adopted the confernce report on the Legislative, the Post-office ence report on the Legislative, the Post-office and the Indian Appropriation bills....The House passed the Sandry Civil Appropriation bill and agreed to the conference reports of the Indian and Post-office Appropriation bills Mr. Regan (D., Tex.) moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill. Agreed to—174 to 65. An attempt to take up the Funding bill was met by objections to its present consideration and no action was taken. Eulogies upon the late Representative Fernande Wood were delivered at the evening session

MARCH 1 .- In the Senate, Mr. Eaton. from the Committee on Foreign Relations, re ported back sundry bills and resolutions rec ported back sundry bills and resolutions recommending the construction of ship canalor railways across the Isthmus. He said the committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of all these subjects, thinking the time had not arrived when Congress should express an opinion in regard to any particular route. The request of the committee was complied with The Senate agreed to the conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortification Appropriation bills.....In the House, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Mississippi River Commission was referred to the Committee on Commerce A report was made and adopted confirming report was made and adopted confirming he right of Mr. Acklen to his seat in the con-ested case of the Third Louisiana District tested case of the Third Louisiana District The conference report on the River and Har bor bill was agreed to. The Funding bill oc cupied the attention of the House for the most part of the session. Mr. Tucker (D., Va.), who had charge of the bill demanded the previous question upon concurrence in the Senate amendments, which was carried, after considerable filibustering on the part of certain Republicans, led by Messrs Conger and Robeson, the vote being 119 to 60 Messrs. Anderson, Belford, Caunon, Dick Dunnell, Taylor (O.), and Washburn voted with the Oemocrats in the affirmative, while the Greenbackers voted in the negative with the Republicans. The opponents of the bill the Greenbackers voted in the negative with the Republicans. The opponents of the bill then endeavored to secure consideration of various amendments in order to send the bill back to the Senate, but they were uniformly voted down. The House took a recess unti-Wednesday, the Funding bill thereby main-taining its precedence over all other business

MARCH 2 .- The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Beck said the Senate Committee added \$2,119,000 to the bil as it passed the House. An amendment ap-propriating \$3,950 to reimburse the Presiden propriating \$3,950 to reimburse the Presiden' the amount paid for expenses of the Louisians (McVeigh) Commission of April, '77, upon which a separate vote had been requested by Mr. Conkling, was considered, and gave rise to quite an interesting debate. Mr. Beck read letters addressed to the House Committee of Appropriations by Secretary Sherman, stating the President had paid the amount advanced by the First National Bank of New York City, and giving an itemized list of exvanced by the First National Bank of New York City, and giving an itemized list of expenditures of the Commission, aggregating the total of the amendment. He admitted in reply to Mr. Maxey the appropriation, if made would not be in pursuance of any law, as there was no law to warrant it. He thought, however, it would look like a small piece of business to refuse to make this provision. He had endeavered to defeat Hayes at the polls, but having been unsuccessful, did not propose now to take vengeance upon him or to stick pins into him. He hoped a political discussion might be avoided, as this might endanger, by delay, the whole bill. Mr. Pailey also favored delay, the whole bill. Mr. Bailey also favored paying the claim. Mr. Conkling, after some sarcastic remarks, in which the Commissioners were styled "the fourists," said it the amendment was adhered to be would deem it assistance, but Gen. Terry has given instructions that the military of that district shall take no further action in the controversy than to bring about an adjustment of the trouble, which threatens to be very serious. tion, because he wanted to adjourn the fight over to the next Congress. He wanted his friend from New York (Conkling) to meet fact to face his (Thurman's) successor (Sherman) a member of President Hayes's Cabinet, under which, according to his friend from New York which according to his irlend from New York this great crime was perpetrated, and to discuss the propriety of the thing with Sherman He did not feel called upon to defend this Administration or its modes, of the way it got into power, but his successor could do it, and he (Thurman) would wait till the men who had inangurated and executed the men who had inaugurated and executed this wrong were able to be heard in their owr defense. A motion to table the amendmen was then agreed to without division and with but one dissenting voice. The bill then passed....The House met in continuance of the previous day's session, and the Funding bill was passed without division. The Defi ciency bill, the last of the appropriation

-LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. MICHAEL BOMPIT, partner of the firm of E. Z. Simon & Co., Shreveport, La., was killed on the 2d, while sitting in his store, by the falling of a wall of an adjoining building which had been partially destroyed by fire a short time previously. The falling bricks crushed in the roof of the Simons store, carried away the second floor, and the whole mass fell upon Mr. Bonfit as he was sitting at his desk, burying him beneath tons of debris. He was dead when extricated. and was probably instantly killed.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, on the 3d, formally tendered to President Hayes his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in order to take his place in the United States Senate.

THE Sandwich Islands are being devastated by small-pox and other epidemic diseases. At Honolulu a panic exists, and the white inhabitants are leaving as fast as possible by sailing vessels, the mail steamers refusing to land or take on passengers. The sanitary condition of the city is represented as being most wretched. There is not a sewer within its limits and its site is honeycombed with vaults that have not been cleaned in a quarter of a century.

A TELEGRAM from Chili announces that Don Francisco Calderon has been elected Provisional President of Peru. Peace

negotiations will probably be resumed. CHICAGO has had another small-pox scare, grewing out of the discovery of the fact that for some time past five persons have been down with the dread disease in the building No. 2105 Archer Avenue, occupied by Henry Pickart as a beer saloon. The matter was kept secret, as confessed by vens, as the Mardi Gras procession was pass. Pickart, from fear of injuring his business. The disease has spread to the adjoining

WILLIAM COFFEE, aged 13, was accidentally shot and killed at Kansas City by a companion named Miller, of about the same age, while carelessly handling a gun sup-

posed to have been unloaded. THE boiler in Charles Horrence's saw-mill, at Melville, Henry County, Ind., exploded on the 3d, killing instantly L. N. Mariz, and injuring several others.

THE work of the Forty-sixth Congress was practically completed on the 3d. all the Appropriation bills having passed both Houses. The House also passed the Apportionment bill, on the basis of 367 Representatives, which the R publicans created quite a sensation by charging that behind this proposition was a scheme for the benefit of the Chiriqui Land Improvement Company, which was the owner of 2.00.000 acres of land on the Isthmus, for the bill. The President's message, vetooff which included two harbors that were to be made coaling stations, and that Mr. Rogers, the President's private secretary, had appeared before the sub-committee and made an argument for the appropriation.

The compromise committee on the Funding bill did not reach any agreement during the House. looked upon as a victory for their side of

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

nmary of Pro JEVERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 24. Among the many petitions presented in the Senaic was one from the young lady students of the State University, asking an appropriation for the support of that institution, accompanied by a basket of beautiful flowers. The joint resolution urging Congress to aid the construction of a ship-railway across the 1sthmus of Tahuantene was paged without Isthmus of Tehuantepec was pa.=od without opposition; also, the bill authorizing persons to register on election day and House bill 179, relating to final settlements of executors and administrators.

In the House, Mr. Provenchere called up the joint resolution to exempt State and municipal bonds from taxation, which, after dis cussion, was tabled. Mr. Yantis called up the House concurrent resolution in relation to removal of the State Capital to Sedalia, and of fered an amendment providing that in case of the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment, it should not take effect until Partic County as \$200 000 in the State Teach. Pettis County pays \$200,000 into the State Treasury. Efforts to postpone and to make the question a special order were unavailing, and after an animated discussion on the \$200,000 clause, which Mr. Ewing declared a fiction and makeweight, the amendment was adouted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25. Senator D'Armond advocated the passage of substitute for Senate bill No. 103, for the reof substitute for senate but No. 103, for the relief of the Supreme Court, and it was finally
ordered engrossed. The substitute is substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Heard.
House bills for the relief of Newton M. Cobb,
of Stoddaris County, and Marshal J. W. Liggett, of Jackson, were passed.

The House adopted the substitute for joint

resolution No. 13, in relation to Mexican War pensions. A substitute for two bills relating pensions. A substitute for two bits relating to collectors' commissions was passed. A message from the Governor transmitting correspondence from Hon. John Walker in relation to railroad bonds was ordered printed. Mr. Ewing proceeded with his arguments against removal of the State Capital, which were listened to with much interest by a throng of spectators, who enthusiastically cheered him as he concluded. The question of engrossment resulted—yeas 52, nays 71.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26. The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$15,000 to establish an asylum at Fulton for the treatment of insane criminals. A number of bills reported from committee were ordered engrossed, among them that changing the rate of interest from ten to eight per cent. In Committee of the Whole on the General Ap-propriation bill, a few sections were passed and several amendments offered.

In the House, the message of the Governor in relation to the proposition of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to pay \$3,000,000 was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill allowing school districts to select text books once in two years was ordered engrossed.

MONDAY, Feb. 28. The Senate bill providing that no officer, agent or employee of a railroad corporation shall be interested in contracts with such corporation was passed. Consideration of the General Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, some forty sections

being agreed to. In the House, Messrs, Wray, Hardin, Cox, Priest, Wisdom, Richardson and Mott were added to the committee on regulation of railroad freights. In Committee of the Whole on the bill for the reliet of the Supreme Court, the bill appointing a commission was rejected.

In the Senate, the bill providing that the State shall pay the board of prisoners in felony cases was recommended for passage and ony cases was recommended for passage and ordered printed. The House "jambling" bill was reported from Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, some amendments agreed to, and finally passed by a vote of 32 to 0. It reads: "Every person who shall set up or keep any table or gambling device commonly called A B C, fato bank, E O roulette equalcalled ABC, favo bank. E O roulette equality, keno, or any kind of gambling table, or gambling device, adapted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, and shall induce, entice or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any same gaming table or gambling device, or at or upon any game played ator by means of such table, gambling device, or on the side or against the keeper thereof, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two nor more than five years, or not less than two nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term of not less than six nor more than twelve

The House Committee on Deaf and Domb Asylums made a report calling for an appropriation of some \$21,000 for the institution near priation of some \$21,000 for the institution near St. Joseph. A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five to devise means of relief for the Supreme Court. The bill assessing radiroads on their gross carnings was ordered engrossed. The bill in relation to macadamized and graded roads was passed. Bills were ordered engrossed—Relating to the health and safety of miners; enabling the Adjutant-General to collect a claim from the United States Government; providing for the election of a Public Printer. providing for the election of a Public Printer. The joint and concurrent resolution providing for the size dic adjournment on the 10th at 12 o'clock was amended to read March 17 at 10

WEDEESDAY, March 2. Senator D'Armond's Whipping-post bill, after animated discussion, was lost by a vote of 11 to 23. The bill amending the Revised Statues in relation to interest allowed Collec-tors was read and signed; also, the bill requiring the Governor to appoint a committee consisting of one Senator and two Representatives to visit State institutions. Bills were ordered engrossed—Establishing a uniform system of text books for public schools; in relation to "truck" orders, etc., issued by employers to employees; appropriating money to pay debts of the Rolla School of Mines. In Committee of the Whole twenty-five sections of the Revenue bill were adopte

House bill No. 514, in relation to benevolent and charitable societies, rendered necessary on account of clerical errors in the previous measure, was passed by a ununimous vote. The following bills were ordered engrossed: The following bills were ordered engrossed: Encouraging the breeding of good stock; prohibiting the defilement of waters; repealing the law requiring the Supreme Court Cierk to account for surplus tess; locating the State Board of Immigration at Kansas City; making one year the minimum sentence to the Penitentiary; changing time of holding court in St. Louis County; requiring delinquents to be notified by collectors. Bills were passed—relating to trustee and mortgage deeds; providing for the registration and payment of warrants; providing that any voters all be elegible for the office of Mayor or Ald rman; relating to compensation of Assessors. ating to compensation of Assessors.

Libel and Liability. The following enactment in regard to the publication of libelous statements has been introduced by Senator Walker:

introduced by Senator Walker:

SEC. I. In case any person, through inadvertence, mistake or misapprehension of facts, shall print or publish in any newspaper in the State of Missouri any article or matter alleged to be libelous, and shall, upon being credibly informed of the incorrectness of such publication, at once, in a least two successive issues of the same newspaper, publish a retraction of such libelous matter, segether with a true statement of the manner in which such alleged libelous matter first came to be published, in as conspicuous a place in such newspaper, and for as general circulation, as first said matter was published, and it shall be made to appear that such first publication was made in good faith, such person shall only be liable in a civil action for such publication, and then liable only for such damages as the party libeled shall actually have sustained by reason of such first publication. sined by reason of such first publication.

A PHYSICIAN at Atlanta, Ga., who contemplates removing to New York, says that he compared the operations he performed in Georgia, last year, with the prices charged by a prominent surgeon in New York, and found that at New York prices he had done seventy thousand dollars worth of work. How little he was paid is not told.

VENNOR, the weather prophet, is described as "a red-headed man of about thirty-five years—a weather beaten fellow, who has been surveying and ex-ploring in Canada since 1865. He is a naturalist and is now engaged in getting up a book on "The Birds of Canada."

The Funding Bill Vetood.

THE following is the message of President Hayes, vetoing the Funding bill:
To the House of Espreschatives:
Having considered the bill entitled "An so to facilitate the funding of the National data,"

to facilitate the funding of the National Col.," I am constrained to neturn it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with

the following statement of my objection its passage: The imperative necess prompt action, and the pressure of pu duties in this, the closing week of my term of fice, compel me to refrain from any attempt to make any fully satisfactory presentation of my objections to the bill. The importance of the passage at the present session of Con-National debt which is about to mature is enerally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in my last annual message If successfully accomplished, it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payments of the Nation, and I earnestly recommend that if the bill before me shall fall, another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns. While, in my opinion, it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to offer to the public bonds bearing 3% per cent.
interest in aid of refunding. I should not
deem it my duty to interpose my Constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth sec tion provisions which, in my judgment, seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present National Banking system of the country. This system has now een in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which for convenience and security of the billholder, has probably never been equaled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by deposit with the Government of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the National Banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows: "SECTION 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the three-per-cent, bonds au-thorized by the first section of this act ball be the only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation, on as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, but when any such bonds, deposited for the purpose aforesaid, shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof: provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall the public money, and in case the bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in Section 5.234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided further, that Section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the rency and for other purposes,' be and the ame is bereby repealed, and Sections 5, 159 and

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will bereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary ousiness are extremely low. No new banks can be organized, and no increase of the capital of existleg banks can be obtained, except by the purchase and deposit of three per cent. | tion. onds. No other bonds of the United States car be used for that purpose. The one thousand nillions of other bonds recently issued by the United States, and bearing a higher rate of interest than three per cent., and, therefore, a better security for the bill-holder, cannot, after the 1st of July next, be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change in the Banking law. It takes from the anks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as securiy for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the billholder of the best security which the banks are able to give, by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the Banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country Le a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and preven existing banks from enlarging their capital The National Banking system, if con-tinued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of these already engaged in . it, who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable interest than the three-per-cent, bonds, prior to next July To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it, as it now is, a banking system free, upon the same terms, to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disad vantages to which they will be subjected by

are hereby re-enacted."

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth see tion of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the National Banking system of our country, which, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The withdrawal of currency from circulation by the National Banks and the enforced windng up of the banks in consequence, would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that the measure for refunding the National debt is not necessarily connected with the National Banking law, and that any Refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the National Banking system or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work a great harm, I herewith return the bill fothe House of Representatives, for that further consideration which is provided for in the Constitution.

RUTHERPORD B. HAYES. (Signed) EXECUTIVE MANSION. March 3, 1881.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER in Berks County. Pa, has whipped fifty-eight pupils and had tights with seventeen fathers since November 1. During the holidays he breaks colts and hunts wolves.

THE estimated rent of the new build ing on the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, New York, will net to its owners the princely sum of \$180,000 a

-Miss Anna Dickinson will soon return to the stage.

CUERDENCES OF INTEREST.

all Street in a Panic. ceived. This order served to dam-rent for a moment. Then breaking obstructions the tide tumbled ma ward like a cataract. Every second it ered momentum, and scened likely to a Niagara-like plunge, when it was stoppe the magic sound of the gong at three o'c closing all transactions.

Wall street seemed to have recover

wall street seemed to have recovered a little courage during the night, and the brokers and their thousands of castomers approached the market yesterilay meeting with more confidence than they had left it Thursday afternoon. But frush courage and summoned confidence availed nothing against the downward tendence. ward tendency. Both were swept away in the first ten minutes after the Stock Exchange pened. Eight or nine bundred men crowded he inadequate space of the Beard room, the inadequate space of the Beard room, where for six hours they shouted, semamed, yelled, hallowed and believed, while they clawed, pushed, pushed and jammed one mother in their efforts to sell stocks. The height of the Exchange was contracted one half by a huge scaffold, erected to protect the brokers while repairs upon the building are being made. It made the room close, and confined the deafening racket of the brokers. The work before them was hard enough, and was made difficult of accomplishment by the condition of the building. Between the Stock Exchange and the brokers offices hundreds of messengers flew all day long. The scenes in messengers flew all day long. The scenes in those offices were as inspiring as that in the Exchange was exciting. The speculators who hung over the tickers did not indulge in loud talk as on ordinary days, but spoke seldom and in subdued tones. Most of them were reading in the ceaseless tick of the stock machines of vanishing fortunes, and those fortunes their own. Those who were so lucky as to be upon the bear side of the market were also inclined to slience, for the rapid fluctuations betokened possible cvil, and they approxisted the fact that, while they were profitting by the collapse of prices, thousands of others were losing the

In the Stock Exchange the des buil and bear were for the greater part lost sight of. The majority of the brokers were acting for some one clee, not for themselves. Their care for themselves was that none of their customers should endanger their own safety. To this end the call for more margins went through and out of the brokers' office all day. There are many brokers in the Stock Exchange who have suffered the agontes of bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of 1879. Many of them were easily crippled by those sudden revulsions, owing to the inabil ity or refusal of their clients to come to the front. The younger members have learned wisdom from their older brethren, so that the rule of to-day is ample margins or no stocks. The history of Thursday and yesterday shows the insufficiency of the customary ten per cent. margin. Thousands of shares held upon such margins have gone by the board during the last two days. In many instances amount of United States notes and providing the margins were swept away and the stocks for the redistribution of National Bank cur ared upon the market before the speculator could lay more money upon his broker's coun same is hereby repealed, and Sections 5, 159 and ter to secure them. The man who wanted to 5, 160 of the Revi-ed Statutes be and the same buy stocks yesterday had, in nearly every inhis broker. With prices tumbling heels over head and no certainty of raising money to carry stocks, few brokers would accept any risk whatever. The universal motto was, you want stocks you must pay for ther The amount of money brought into Wall street and lost yesterday is beyond compute

> A well-known sporting man walked into the office of his broker at noon, and faid twenty-five \$1,000 notes upon the counter to make good his margins and save his stocks. He had already seen \$40,000 disappear, and before three o'clock the twenty-five new \$1,000 notes had followed the original margins.

> It was a general clearing out of small accounts on small margins, and under the uneven pressure prices dropped and fluctuated wildly and quickly. Sales of two or three thousand shares of one stock, but in several lots, would be reported upon the tape consecutively at prices ranging from one-half of one per cent. to two per cent. apart. The dif-ference would perhaps be explained by the fact that some of the sales were for cash and others the regular way—to be delivered and paid for on the day after the transaction-There is always a difference in prices between such sales, and yesterday the difference varies

from one to two per cent.

When the sound of Trinity chimes striking three o'clock reached the ears of the operator a feeling of great relief spread over Wall a feeling of great relief spread over Wall street. Simultaneously the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, pounding vigorously with his huge gavel, and the doorman, with the fiendish gong, drowned the shouts and yells of the brokers. These came pouring into the streets, hot and uneasy. Within six hours they had sold 720,700 shares of stock, the largeest number ever dealt in in one day in the Ex-change. That number were recorded upon the tape, but the official reporters of the Exchange say that in such a market as yesterday a large percentage of the transactions escape them; that it is absolutely impossible to get all of them.-N. Y. Sun, February 26.

A Young Huntress' Terrible Fate.

A FEARPUL tale is told in the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Union of a recent date of the fate of Lottie Merrill, the young buntress of Wayne County, Pa. According to this account she had met a most tragic death, having been attacked in her hut by six bears, killed and eaten by them, and her body burned with the carcasses of some of them in her cabin. A party of hunters, it is said, at the close of the day on which the borror occurred found her cabin still burning, and the proofs of the hor-rible death she had deed. It appears that she had been bunting that day, and bad killed a fine buck deer, which, after removing the entrails, she had dragged home on the snow. Six hangry bears, drawn by the smell of blood, had followed the trail to her hut, and, after devouring the carcass of the deer, attacked the huntress, killing her and devouring her body. The girl had evidently made a heroic defense. An examination of the carcasses of the six bears in the cabin showed that she must have killed two of them before being overpowered. The carcass of one bear had fallen against the closed door and imprisoned them all within the cabin, which took fire and them all within the cabin, which took fire and burned the others to death. In the cabin were found one of the huntress' heavy boots with the foot still in it, a bent hunting knife pear the bones and the antiers of the deer she had brought home, which with the carcasses of the bears furnished a complete key to the mystery. Her funeral took place the next day. At least 300 people were present, and the old preacher, William Budwick, preached the sermon, relating the story of her death and sermon, relating the story of her death und extolling her bravery and virtue to the skies. The remains were buried near her burned cabin, and over her grave was placed a pair of antiers and a hemlock slab with; this rude opt-

"Lottie Merrill leys hear she dident know wot it wuz to be afcered but she has sed her last tussel with the bars and there accoped her she was a good at land she is now in Heaven. It took six but bars tarret away with her. She was only eighteen years old."

-California sent to the East \$1,000,-000 worth of fresh fruit last year.